









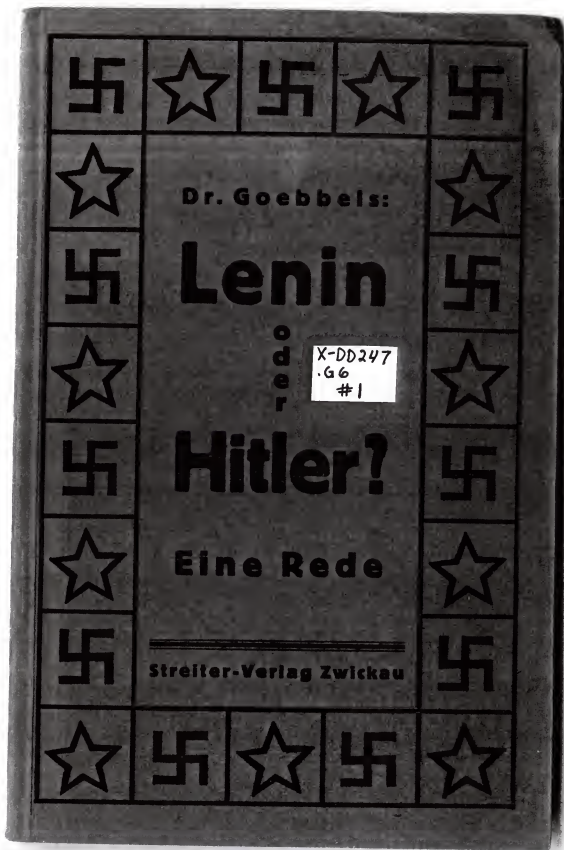
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Lenin oder Hitler?

Eine Rede

Gehalten am 19. Februar 1926 im
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#3

Preußen



**muß wieder
preußisch werden!**

Von Dr. Joseph Goebbels

(Cover)

Preußen muß wieder preußisch werden!

Von
Dr. Joseph Goebbels



Verlag Frz. Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H., München 4 NG

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Vom

Proletariat

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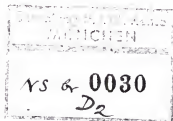
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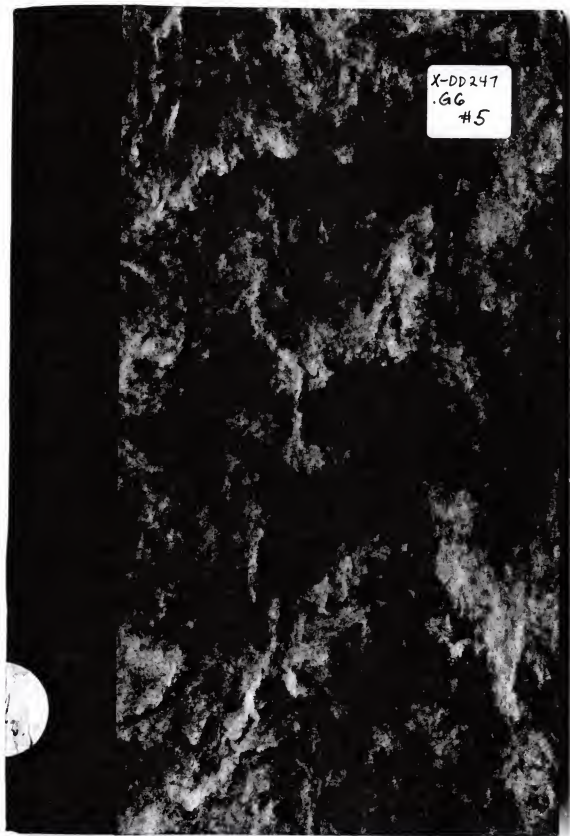
Vom Proletariat zum Volk

Rede von
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#5

Goebbels

spricht zur Welt



Das nationalsozialistische Deutschland
und seine Aufgabe für den
Frieden der Völker

— • —
N. S. D. A. P.

Parteiarchiv

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Das neue Deutschland

SCHRIFTEN IN DEUTSCHER EINHEITSKURZSCHRIFT



Hef 9

Der Sinn der national- sozialistischen Revolution

Rede des Reichsministers Dr. Goebbels

am 24. April 1933 im Gürzenich zu Köln
vor der westdeutschen Presse

(Verkehrs- und Redefchrift)

Herausgegeben von

Josef Brandenburg, Köln



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Hedners Verlag (Inh. Dr. H. Wessel) Wolfenbüttel
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**Rede des Reichsministers Dr. Goebbels
zur Fahnenweihe im Propaganda-Ministerium
am 4. Juli 1933**

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Reichsminister
Dr. Joseph Goebbels

Wesen und Gestalt des Nationalsozialismus

Junker und Dünnhaupt Verlag / Berlin

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Wesen und Gestalt des Nationalsozialismus

Von

Dr. Joseph Goebbels

Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda

1935

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Rede von Reichsleiter

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

auf dem Parteikongreß in Nürnberg 1936

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Rede auf dem
Reichsparteitag in Nürnberg 1937

Von Reichsminister
Dr. Goebbels

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Material für Redner und Presse

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Rede des Reichsministers

Hg. Dr. Goebbels

am Dienstag, dem 22. März 1938,
im Berliner Sportpalast

Nur zum Dienstgebrauch! (Nicht zur Veröffentlichung bestimmt!)



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Is War Imminent?

by Joseph

Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels



All those who have studied the foreign war-mongering press and the many lies contained therein during the last few days and weeks, could easily have arrived at the conclusion that Europe was on the brink of a new World War. And yet everyone knows that little or no material change has taken place in the international situation since the Führer's speech in the Reichstag on January 30. Admittedly, the Führer again categorically emphasized the German claim for a return of the colonies. But that by no means is a matter for general nervousness. That Germany demands the return of her own colonies is no doubt known to all. That these demands were once more officially upheld for all to hear in Germany and abroad, only confirms still more firmly the fact that the Reich is in no way prepared to waive these demands. This is only what every reasonable and fair-minded person would expect. That a radical change has meanwhile taken place in the Spanish conflict will also not come as a surprise to those acquainted with the circumstances. Sooner or later such a change had to come about. The Democracies, however, once again enjoy the doubtful pleasure of lagging behind these developments in the same way as they have lagged behind in all great political developments in recent years.

Why all this outcry and fuss? What do the Democracies really want? One is almost tempted to believe that their sporadic outcry is merely a camouflage for certain inferiority complexes. That is quite understandable; for during the last few years they always found themselves, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea. They did not take Germany seriously when the Führer assumed power on January 30, 1933. His peace proposals were ignored and they did not even think of discussing with him the fair and legitimate German demands for re-armament.

Soon however these Democracies were witnesses to Germany's proclamation respecting her military sovereignty, the militarization of the Rhineland, the *Anschluss* and the solution of the Sudeten German problem. They continued to cry shame on us whilst these things were happening but they resigned themselves to everything when all was over.

In regard to Italy, they mobilized the whole of the League of Nations with the object of preventing a solution of the Abyssinian question. But their only historic achievement was to make fools of themselves. In the Spanish question, they took up their position at the side of the Red Spanish usurpers, and now that they painfully realize that General Franco is smashing his way to victory, they are staging a ridiculous and degrading race with the object of acknowledging National Spain.

One observes therefore that Western Democracies evidently lack the instinct necessary for correctly judging the international situation. The problems which had to be solved were never solved in conjunction with them; in many cases actually without their assistance and sometime even in opposition to them. The vital thing however is that that these problems were solved and they were solved, because the internal dynamics of the European situation demanded it. 61-7560-2-52 copy H

The Democracies could have had all this far cheaper especially if they had realized in time what it was all about, and if they had correctly assessed the authoritative nature of the totalitarian countries. That however was by no means the case, and today it seems that the position has in no way changed. Now all of a sudden they raise all this talk of war. They declare that their respective countries must make great national sacrifices in order to bring their armaments up-to-date and thus be in a position no longer to tolerate these excesses of the dictator countries.

That is logic which we do not understand. What does it mean? It appears that one is obviously resolved to smash these totalitarian countries the moment a suitable opportunity occurs, otherwise these vast armament programmes would lose their significance. In reality however it is a well known fact that we want nothing from the democracies. We have no quarrel at all with them. An ideological crusade of the totalitarian states against democracies is a story that belongs to the realm of fiction. Why of all things should we be thinking of forcing on other countries our national socialism or fascism, to whose spiritual and political driving power both Italy and Germany owe so many great achievements.

Coast cities who are thus an easy prey for mass attacks. We learn also that Germany is opening a mass propaganda campaign among South African negroes; in the Johannesburg gold mining district alone, 400 Germans are being employed to foment trouble among the mine workers and incite them to resist British exploitation, and so on.

In this intimate circle of international panic mongers it would be most unfair to exclude the well-known Madame Tabouis of the Paris "Oeuvre". She deserves special mention. It is a well-known fact that she has been blessed with a particular brand of imagination. Her only handicap is that she cannot find out what happens between the leading men in the totalitarian states. With the help of a specially constructed X-Ray apparatus, however, she does contrive to probe what is in their minds and can even tell, what they are thinking about.

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There is of course not a vestige of truth in all this chatter, as the real facts have shown. But it would not be out of place, however, to inflict exemplary punishment on such unscrupulous female scribblers, instead of merely officially reprimanding them.

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These examples of press reporting form only a very small and picturesque selection. They could be added to indefinitely. Nations are plunged into a chaotic state of unrest and nervousness for no other reason than irresponsible journalists must have something to write about. In addition, there are irresponsible statesmen who, by means of catchwords, contrive to divert public opinion in their own country from burning domestic problems to assumed dangers in the foreign political world.

All this filthy verbosity comes from one particular source. We know who are the wire-pullers of this incitement. They are to be found in the circles of international Jewry, international freemasonry and international marxism. But as usual they lack the necessary fantasy for lying astutely. One spots their intention and then they get upset. They want to make us nervous but their bawling makes them nervous.

Our Watchword

There is therefore only one watchword for the Germans: look up to the Führer and punish the lies of our opponents with sovereign contempt. It is not the first time that this international ring of anti-German conspirators has attempted to harm Germany by poisoning public opinion. As long as Germany had no united and clear-sighted government it was possible to attain one's objective by such juggler-methods. The position today is different. The whole country is inspired with feelings of strong faith in its Führer. It is firmly convinced that in a conflict of opinion he will defend vital German interests both inexorably and courageously. These vital interests are just as much a necessity for us as they are for others.

The time has passed when nations were divided into "haves" and "have-nots". We are not disposed to remain in the latter category for ever. But we also want peace.

When recently a noted Frenchman put the question to us whether it was not too late to pacify Europe, we can only reply: It is never too late for peace. But peace is only possible if established by facts and not by phraseology.

And also it is not too late to marshal these facts. But this appears to be somewhat late in coming. Hence the Democracies would do well to take counsel among themselves and consider ways and means of solving satisfactorily the pressing political problems in Europe. In this way they would be rendering a great service, not only to Germany, but to their own nations as well.

There is no doubt that people in all countries desire peace. Germany also wants peace. But in addition it requires something which other nations have long enjoyed. Security for its national existence and justice.

"Völkischer Beobachter"

25 / 2 / 39

Is War Imminent?

by

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PAMPHLET
COLLECTIONS

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"Völkischer Beobachter"

25 / 2 / 39

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Gift: Janie Cornwell



A Candid Talk with Democracy

by

Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels

Considerable unrest has arisen in Western democratic countries as the result of political events in Central Europe during the last twelve months. We are not cynical enough to pretend that these events have no meaning for us. But for us it would be much more agreeable if the Democracies were able at least to muster sufficient honesty and admit the real grounds for their annoyance instead of flinging about their everlasting talk of morality. That would undoubtedly create a clearer and a cleaner basis for international approach and understanding than appears to be the case today.

In London and Paris they talk of God but what they actually have in mind is cotton. And whilst on the subject of Englishmen may we politely remark in passing that they are particularly adept and renowned in the art of camouflaging their political intentions. But that has now lost its effect on us. We admit, however, that in November 1918 we swallowed their bait. That sort of dodge can be worked once on us but never again! We have had indeed to pay dearly for our credulity at the end of the War by a sorrowful period, from 1918 to 1933, of trial and tribulation. Our position, therefore, today is that of a burnt child which dreads the fire. Hence it is altogether useless for people in London and Paris to side-track the issue. It would undoubtedly be far more practicable and more helpful in increasing the value of discussions if London and Paris would once and for all eliminate from political debate such notions as humanity, civilization, international law and international confidence. Indeed we cannot help smiling when English papers in particular attempt, in all seriousness, to step in and make use of these notions in the argument which is going on between the Democracies and the Totalitarian States. Here all we can say, both politely and emphatically, is: Do please excuse our chuckle!

All that sort of thing may have had an effect on our bourgeois pre-War Germany which was well-known for the serious attention it paid to democratic phraseology. It even had its effect on the old fogies of the Weimar era and the humdrum parliamentarians of our post-War period. But for us Nationalist Socialists these arguments have lost their novelty and originality. All that we can admire is the glaring impertinence with which these arguments are thrown into the discussions. If during the course of centuries of Empire building and defence, Englishmen have gradually become thick-skinned, then all we can say to calm them is that we in this respect and with due regard to recent experiences, have also no complaint.

Therefore it would do a lot of good and prove to be ever so agreeable if we tried at least not to deceive one another. Surely we know each other. Therefore as honest men let us square-up and look each other straight in the eyes—not raising them in devotion—and endeavour at long last to call things by their right name.

What was the object of the Versailles experiment? What actually was planned there for Central Europe? Germany had been crushed, disarmed and economically ruined. Foreign credits and the mercantile navy were taken away from her. Her colonial possessions were forcibly removed from her sphere of power. The attempt to bring about the *Anschluss* with Austria was branded as a plot designed to menace the peace and the security of Europe. That remarkable State called

put up a clear and clean case when attempting to argue with us. We are particularly keen on argument as man to man. And if we are to speak the truth we cannot help stating quite plainly that all the talk of morality and humanity which has been flooding the English press in these last few days is gradually beginning to become nauseating to us. We do not recognize the Archbishop of Canterbury as a Heaven-ordained personage for judging the righteousness of the new position in Central Europe; much less the authority of the eternal panic-mongers in the editorial offices of the London and Paris press.

Our morality is to be found in the righteousness of our cause. Those who seek to suppress this right act unmorally towards us, even although their actions be enveloped in incense accompanied by the mumbling of prayers. All that no longer impresses us.

What we want to see in Europe is clarity and justice. It is on these that we are prepared to build peace.

If peace is once permanently established then the political preachers of morality will have the right again to appear with their well-known scriptural quotations.

Therefore in this controversy between the Democracies and the Totalitarian States, we make the following suggestion: A little more sense of justice and a little less talk of morality; more thought for the future of Europe and a little less thought for the maintenance of impossible political conditions which always harbour those elements likely to lead to a repetition of conflicts; and finally, when speaking of God, then think of God, and when thinking of cotton, then say cotton.

"Völkischer Beobachter"
21 / 3 / 39

#15



X Who Wants War?

by

Joseph

Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels

At the present time certain circles in Western Europe are busy debating the prospects of a coming war as if that were the most matter-of-fact thing in the world. Here again we are face to face with a typical example of democracy. They discuss and debate that which they are really afraid of, and with a lot of fuss and noise they try to disassociate themselves from all knowledge of an impending danger for which however in reality they are really responsible. They do indeed remind us of the story of the little boy who, whilst walking timidly through a dark forest, kept on calling out in fear: "I am not afraid".

In this way the democratic war mongers gradually create an atmosphere in Europe that might inevitably lead to serious consequences, were it not for the fact that the totalitarian States, by means of re-armament, have taken steps to safeguard themselves from any democratic invasion. The war-scare which during the last few weeks has been induced in London, Paris and New York excels by far the prescribed limits of democracy. One result of this was demonstrated in the United States of America when, during the wireless broadcast of a harmless play, people were led to believe that they were being attacked by the inhabitants of Mars. That is the extent to which matters have been brought by those unscrupulous war mongers. Although the influence exerted by them everywhere very often takes on a childish form, yet there can be no doubt that same is of a harmful kind.

Hence there is no need to hesitate calling the authors of these disturbing conditions by their right names so that when necessary, the nations will know to whom they have to turn and who are responsible for their misfortunes. 61-7560-2-50

Generally speaking, one can well understand why there is so much talk about war in democratic countries. This is nothing but the result of a bad conscience to which they are justly entitled.

The Treaty of Versailles, forced on Germany in the summer of 1919, stands in the background of all this frenzied fear of war. Its only function was to expel Germany from the comity of powerful political countries and on all her frontiers establish conditions of political tension which, it was hoped, would maintain the Reich in a state of perpetual unrest. No treaty in the history of the world has ever been concluded which has been less entitled

(over)

They are the culprits! If ever in a dark hour a new war should break out in Europe, then this cry—the Jews are the culprits—shall resound throughout the world. They alone want war and they are doing everything in their power to set the nations against each other by mean of war. The Jews however are sure that they will not be the victims but the beneficiaries of such a war. That is why they have launched this universal and infernal campaign of incitement against Germany and Italy and demand a fighting front of democracy against the totalitarian States. This therefore explains their childish efforts to separate Italy from Germany and to destroy the Berlin-Rome axis. Mussolini, in his recent speech to the Blackshirts in Rome gave the Jews an unambiguous reply in this respect.

Today, all attempts by democracy to establish under English patronage an anti-Hitler movement have proved abortive. Democracy has no longer any luck with its political schemes; meanwhile it has also aged a lot, which explains why their own people are gradually becoming acquainted with this morbid State and social structure and judging it accordingly.

The ancient Romans possessed a principle in their jurisdiction to locate the guilty which bears eloquent testimony to their sound common sense. In case of doubt: *Cui bono*? In other words: He is probably guilty who can derive profit by it.

Acting on this principle in the event of a coming war, one arrives at only one conclusion viz.: the forces of internationalism are the only ones that will benefit. In this way Jews hope to regain their former key positions in Germany and Italy; freemasonry has similar ambitions, while the bolsheviks dream of a communist world revolution as the outcome of the next war.

That is why we oppose these forces of internationalism with all our might. We also leave nothing undone to enlighten all nations regarding the terrible effects of these subversive forces. The totalitarian States desire merely the realization of their vital rights. That is what Germany wants and Italy as well. No decent Englishman or Frenchman will ever deny these two young nations their vital rights. The question thus arises: Why is not democracy doing anything tangible in the interests of appeasement and European peace? It seems that democracy has resigned itself to fate. But if this lethargic condition should persist, it may so happen that its own people may take matters in their own hands.

„Völkischer Beobachter“
1 / 4 / 39

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Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels

At the present time certain circles in Western Europe are busy debating the prospects of a coming war as if that were the most matter-of-fact thing in the world. Here again we are face to face with a typical example of democracy. They discuss and debate that which they are really afraid of, and with a lot of fuss and noise they try to disassociate themselves from all knowledge of an impending danger for which however in reality they are really responsible. They do indeed remind us of the story of the little boy who, whilst walking timidly through a dark forest, kept on calling out in fear: "I am not afraid".

In this way the democratic war mongers gradually create an atmosphere in Europe that might inevitably lead to serious consequences, were it not for the fact that the totalitarian States, by means of re-armament, have taken steps to safeguard themselves from any democratic invasion. The war-scare which during the last few weeks has been induced in London, Paris and New York excels by far the prescribed limits of democracy. One result of this was demonstrated in the United States of America when, during the wireless broadcast of a harmless play, people were led to believe that they were being attacked by the inhabitants of Mars. That is the extent to which matters have been brought by those unscrupulous war mongers. Although the influence exerted by them everywhere very often takes on a childish form, yet there can be no doubt that same is of a harmful kind.

Hence there is no need to hesitate calling the authors of these disturbing conditions by their right names so that when necessary, the nations will know to whom they have to turn and who are responsible for their misfortunes.

Generally speaking, one can well understand why there is so much talk about war in democratic countries. This is nothing but the result of a bad conscience to which they are justly entitled.

The Treaty of Versailles, forced on Germany in the summer of 1919, stands in the background of all this frenzied fear of war. Its only function was to expel Germany from the comity of powerful political countries and on all her frontiers establish conditions of political tension which, it was hoped, would maintain the Reich in a state of perpetual unrest. No treaty in the history of the world has ever been concluded which has been less entitled

They are the cuplrits! If ever in a dark hour a new war should break out in Europe, then this cry—the Jews are the culprits—shall resound throughout the world. They alone want war and they are doing everything in their power to set the nations against each other by mean of war. The Jews however are sure that they will not be the victims but the beneficiaries of such a war. That is why they have launched this universal and infernal campaign of incitement against Germany and Italy and demand a fighting front of democracy against the totalitarian States. This therefore explains their childish efforts to separate Italy from Germany and to destroy the Berlin-Rome axis. Mussolini, in his recent speech to the Blackshirts in Rome gave the Jews an unambiguous reply in this respect.

Today, all attempts by democracy to establish under English patronage an anti-Hitler movement have proved abortive. Democracy has no longer any luck with its political schemes; meanwhile it has also aged a lot, which explains why their own people are gradually becoming acquainted with this morbid State and social structure and judging it accordingly.

The ancient Romans possessed a principle in their jurisdiction to locate the guilty which bears eloquent testimony to their sound common sense. In case of doubt: *Cui bono*? In other words: He is probably guilty who can derive profit by it.

Acting on this principle in the event of a coming war, one arrives at only one conclusion viz.: the forces of internationalism are the only ones that will benefit. In this way Jews hope to regain their former key positions in Germany and Italy; freemasonry has similar ambitions, while the bolsheviks dream of a communist world revolution as the outcome of the next war.

That is why we oppose these forces of internationalism with all our might. We also leave nothing undone to enlighten all nations regarding the terrible effects of these subversive forces. The totalitarian States desire merely the realization of their vital rights. That is what Germany wants and Italy as well. No decent Englishman or Frenchman will ever deny these two young nations their vital rights. The question thus arises: Why is not democracy doing anything tangible in the interests of appeasement and European peace? It seems that democracy has resigned itself to fate. But if this lethargic condition should persist, it may so happen that its own people may take matters in their own hands.

„Völkischer Beobachter“
1 / 4 / 39

Goebbels, Joseph
who wants war? By reich minister
dr. Goebbels... Berlin, printed
by W. Müller & Sohn, K. G.
unab.

6-7-39

1st: Jenie Cornwall

#17

The Reply to English Propaganda

By

Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels

In a pamphlet-letter which you, Mr. Stephen King-Hall, have so kindly addressed to various residents in this country, you state—to use your own words—that you are desirous of reaching the German people. The fact that we take the trouble at all to reply to your stylistic effort must not, please, be construed to mean that we are overestimating your importance. Your action in taking upon yourself the right of commencing an argument with the German nation and distributing among all classes of the German people tokens of English “affection” in the shape of anti-German propaganda leaflets—would have been ignored in this country if, as you say, you were merely doing so in a private capacity. But unfortunately for you and all the more fortunate for us, it so happens that quite by chance we have learnt that you are in the service of the British Foreign Office,—that your letters or pamphlets are written, printed and dispatched by order and with the benevolent and inspired help of Lord Halifax himself. In other words, these letters of yours possess an official character, a fact which gives this whole affair a totally different complexion.

It does not mean that this childish and absurd schoolboy bit of propaganda need necessarily be regarded as less pronounced. On the contrary. The fact that such propaganda emanates from the Downing Street workshop is sufficient to stamp it as all the more crude and repugnant.

But, as you say, you are desirous of addressing yourself to the German people and you hope to receive replies to all your letters. Well, we can at least be thankful for that. “Do not mince matters when replying”, you say. This very friendly request no one with any feeling at all could withstand; therefore let us make a start:

You commence your letter with “My dear German reader”. It will be obvious to all that the recipient of your letter is a German. But whether he is a “dear” you will best be able to judge after reading this article.

You write that you are a British naval officer and that you have served 21 years—from 1906 to 1928—in the Royal Navy. That in itself is most important and decisive. You there-

Indeed you do us a great honour when you believe . . . "the German nation possesses an equally high percentage of intelligent men and women as other nations, if not perhaps even greater than certain other nations". You can certainly bank upon that, my dear sir! The Germans do certainly possess that much intelligence; not only do they possess it but in contrast to former times, they make use of it.

You ask us . . . "why we are averse to thinking matters over independently". Why don't you follow this line? You advise us . . . "to discuss matters with our friends and show them this letter". That we cannot do; we need your letter for other and better purposes. We have stated our point of view, which is what you wanted. Acting on your suggestion, we have not minced matters and called a spade a spade. Let us hope that you now realize all the facts in regard to both sides of the question.

And that now brings us to the crucial point. We have purposely been at pains to be somewhat detailed in our reply as it appeared necessary to thoroughly unmask your flow of phraseology. Let us hope that you will not lose interest in honouring us with further letters of yours. It is a treat to discuss matters with a beginner like yourself. In fact, we profit by it. By the way, if stupidity were painful, then your cries would resound throughout the British Empire. But apparently experience has made you immune.

At any rate, let us tell you this.

Your English propaganda tricks are absurd. There was a time when we National Socialists possessed no power, and yet we were able to overcome our political opponents at home. That trained us in the work of propaganda. From 1914 to 1918 you were dealing with a nation that was practically unprepared. The position today is different. We are now a politically-minded nation and we know what is at stake. Tomfoolery such as that contained in your letter can no longer bamboozle us. You can tell those little tales to the marines, you honest old British Jack-tar.

"Völkischer Beobachter"

14/7/39

X-DD 247

.G 6

#17



Mr G. J. Stanley

P.O.Box 315

Church Street Annex

NEW YORK CITY

U S A

The Rich and their Morals

Settling Accounts with British Presumption

by

Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels

Experience has taught us that the rich are more easily able to preach and practise morality than the poor; wealth is in many cases a protective barrier — whereas poverty is an incentive for committing an offence.

A wealthy person, for example, will never dream of stealing bread. Bread is stolen only by those who are hungry and who have no money to buy it for themselves. When wealthy people are hungry they have a sufficient supply of bread at their disposal, not to mention a thousand other commodities that will satisfy their hunger.

A rich man who is the possessor of a motor car will never allow himself to be tempted to travel in a tram car without a ticket. For, apart from the fact that it would be quite easy for him to buy such a tram ticket, he has a magnificent motor car waiting for him outside his equally magnificent villa ready to drive him in comfort wherever he may choose.

The laws of familiar or social companionship have also to be more severe among the poor than among the rich. The poor are housed together in great numbers in the large tenement houses, whereas the rich reside in spacious and palatial villas containing a sufficient number of rooms to enable them to get away from one another's company and thereby removing the danger of becoming a nuisance to each other. It follows, therefore, that in these large tenement houses if the residents are to live at peace with one another, radio sets are required to be switched off in the evenings at a certain hour. Otherwise the one or other neighbour is disturbed in his sleep, and sleep is ever so necessary for these people if they are to turn up punctual at their work next morning. In a large and palatial villa radio sets can be left on all night because the nearest neighbour lives 30, 40 or even 100 yards away, and has no idea of what his neighbour is doing.

We see, therefore, that the poor are thus compelled to live a more disciplined life than the rich; otherwise it would be impossible for them to live peacefully and contentedly among themselves.

Putting matters mildly, it is however a gross piece of impertinence when the rich reproach the poor telling them that laws are made for the poor, which necessarily must be kept by them, although these laws do not in any way apply to the wealthy classes.

In regard to morality itself, — those people are usually the champions of morality who have led a hectic and fast life. It has long been popularly said that the worst kind of prostitute usually

grave imputation as a report which, despite the categorical denials, still left doubt on the question of authenticity.

And all that is typically English, it always was and will no doubt continue to remain so in the future. Therefore they have no right whatsoever to attempt to impose their chaperonage on us.

Why on earth should we allow them to lecture us with moral phraseology? When political morality comes up for debate, then the English press would do well to withdraw and refrain from all discussion on this topic.

A few weeks ago England commenced a wireless news service in German. They have certainly adapted themselves very astutely in this respect by creating an impression for love of truth coupled with a serious and well-nigh systematical objectivity. They do this in the belief that for a start they are firmly establishing for themselves a circle of listeners in Germany. This circle of listeners they hope to make use of if matters should ever become critical. English objectivity would then cease to be as evident as it is today. All the old and time-worn cock and bull atrocity tales, which served the purpose of inflaming the world against Germany during the War, would immediately be dished up again.

Today, Englishmen are now taken by surprise that we on our part are also commencing with a wireless news service in English. Before long, they will start lodging complaints about us in this respect as they are unable to grasp that there should be another country in Europe in possession of and exercising the same rights as an Englishman. That is what puzzles them.

All their trumpet blare last week about morality, when German troops marched into Bohemia and Moravia, was nothing less than a classical example of English mentality; but with one difference when compared with former days, — nowadays this blare seems to go wide of its mark.

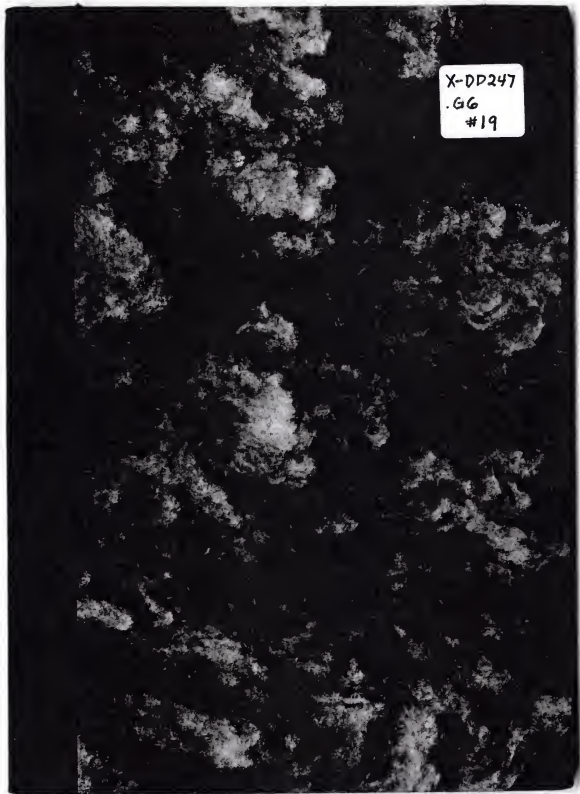
Today the whole of Europe is confronted by an amusing picture of England showing a somewhat elderly virtuous dame resting on her Empire plush sofa, secure in the knowledge of her wealth, and allotting good-conduct marks. Europe, it must be remembered, has changed fundamentally since the War. The poor nations are also the youngest nations. They want to live and will live. And no serious effort by the Archbishop of Canterbury will prevent them from doing so. The rich have been detected for what they are. No longer can they make use of moral phrases when denying the just claims of the "Have-Nots". The time has come for them to cast off all fooling.

John Bull would do well, therefore, to unmask and let Europe see that behind the flood of phrases which England is using today to obscure universal public opinion, there stands an Empire built up by war and insurrection, by oppression, concentration camps, starvation and bloodshed.

We Germans are quite prepared to accept teaching in morality but only by those who are qualified to do so. England certainly does not possess this qualification. When discussion turns to political morality then it is the British Empire's place to remain silent. With a friendly wave of the hand, therefore, we pass on this one good advice to London: Don't shout so much, there are others listening besides yourselves; in fact the whole world is listening and laughing until the tears come, about that kind of morality which mumbles pious prayers but which has been disgraced by bloodshed.

„Völkischer Beobachter“

25 / 3 / 1939



(over)

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REICHSMINISTER DR. GOEBBELS

REDE
anlässlich des
zehnjährigen Bestehens
der
NSV.

Am 17. April 1942

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REICHSMINISTER DR. JOSEPH GOEBBELS

und

GAULEITER UND REICHSTATTHALTER ALBERT FORSTER

errichten das

KULTURWERK DEUTSCHES ORDENSLAND

AM SONNABEND, DEM 17. JANUAR 1942

IM ARTUSHOF ZU DANZIG

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DIE DEUTSCHE JUGEND IM KRIEGE

(over)

DIE DEUTSCHE JUGEND IM KRIEGE

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

und

Reichsjugendführer Axmann

zur Eröffnung der
Hitlerjugend-Filmstunden

1942/43

X- DD 247

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#21

Der Rektor
der Universität Heidelberg

Heidelberg, im Juli 1943

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels sprach
am 9. Juli 1943 vor der Heidelberger Universität
zu den deutschen Geisteswissenschaftlichen.

Ich erlaube mir, Ihnen diese Rede
wegen ihrer grundsätzlichen Bedeutung in einem
Sonderdruck zu überreichen.

Heil Hitler!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Günther', written in a cursive style.

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#22

DR. JOSEPH GOEBBELS

Der
geistige Arbeiter im
Schicksalskampf des
Reiches

(over)

DR. JOSEPH GOEBBELS

Der
geistige Arbeiter im
Schicksalskampf des
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REDE VOR DER HEIDELBERGER UNIVERSITÄT
AM FREITAG, DEM 9. JULI 1943



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Die politische und militärische Lage

(over)

DR. JOSEPH GOEBBELS

Rede vor der Tagung der Reichs- und Gauleiter

AM 23. FEBRUAR 1944 IN MÜNCHEN



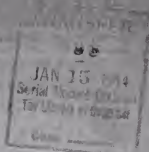
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#25

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Vom Wesen der Krise

Von Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

Die Geschichte aller historischen Epochen bietet kein Beispiel dafür, daß sich ein Krieg, ja daß sich auch nur eine Schlacht ohne tiefen Einschnitt durch eine Krise abgespielt hätte. Sie gehört als wichtigster Faktor der Steigerung und Beschleunigung zum Drama auf der Bühne wie zum Drama im Leben der Menschen und Völker. Sie hat im Ablauf der Dinge die Funktion, die Härte der handelnden Personen an den Ereignissen zu erproben, um sie dann erst zu den Höhen des historischen Erfolges zu führen. Schlieffen sagt deshalb auch, daß eine Schlacht ohne Krise keine Schlacht, sondern ein Gefecht sei. Die militärischen Leistungen gehen unsterblich in die Geschichte ein, die nicht nur unter einem ungeheuren Aufwand an Menschen und Material, sondern auch an Belastungen, Sorgen und Gefahren vollbracht werden. Leichte Siege verblasen in ihrer Dauerwirkung; unvergänglich aber ist der Ruhm der Staatsmänner, Feldherren und Soldaten, die auch unter manch-

mal aussichtslos scheinenden Umständen die Fahne ihres Glaubens hochhielten und die niemals, auch nicht im Unglück, den Stern ihres kommenden Triumphes aus den Augen verloren. Was bewundern wir denn an den großen politischen und soldatischen Erscheinungen in der Geschichte der Menschheit? Ist es nicht der zivile Mut und die moralische Standhaftigkeit, mit der sie sich dem oft drohenden Unheil entgegenwarfen und es dadurch auch am Ende bezwangen? Hier und nicht in der oft täuschenden Analogie der Ereignisse ist die Geschichte eine Lehrmeisterin.

Die zeitweiligen Rückschläge, die wir in der militärischen Entwicklung dieses Krieges erlebt haben, sind nur zum Teil als Krisen zu bezeichnen, und zwar dann, wenn sie daseinsbedrohenden Charakter annahmen. Das war im Winter 1941/42 und im Winter 1942/43 der Fall. Damals standen wir vor Situationen, die nur unter Aufbietung höchster Willenskraft von Führung



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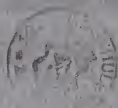
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Dr. GOEBBELS

Kommunismus



ohne Maske!



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Nationalsozialistische Revolution



Eine Rede in
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Mit souveräner Ruhe

Von Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

Wichtigste Voraussetzung einer hohen Führungskraft im Frieden wie im Kriege ist die Gabe, Tatsachen und Entwicklungen in der ihnen zukommenden Rangordnung zu sehen. Nicht nur Menschen, auch Ereignisse stellen sich in einer bestimmten Reihenfolge auf und müssen danach auch gewertet werden. Ein Sieg von anfänglich kaum beachtlichen Ausmaßen kann unter Umständen kriegsentscheidend sein, ein solcher, der in ungeheuren Räumen und unter einem Rieseneinsatz von Truppen und Material errungen wird, verblaßt vielleicht schon bald darauf zu einem Ereignis von nur zeitlicher Be-

oder gar Niederlagen. Es kommt hier immer darauf an, ob Erfolg oder Sieg einerseits und Rückschlag oder Niederlage andererseits soviel fortwirkende Kraft besitzen, daß sie das Gesicht des Gesamtkrieges grundlegend ändern. Es war beispielsweise von einer historischen Tragweite, daß England im Mai 1940 den europäischen Kontinent verlassen mußte. Dadurch hat das Kriegsbild ein gänzlich neues Gepräge erhalten. Die militärische Auseinandersetzung zwischen den Achsen- und den Westmächten war in ihren elementaren Voraussetzungen zu unseren Gunsten entschieden. Die wichtigste Frage des

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Hermann Göring vor dem Preuss. Landtag
am 18. Mai 1933

Im Büro des Preuss. Landtags durchgesehen
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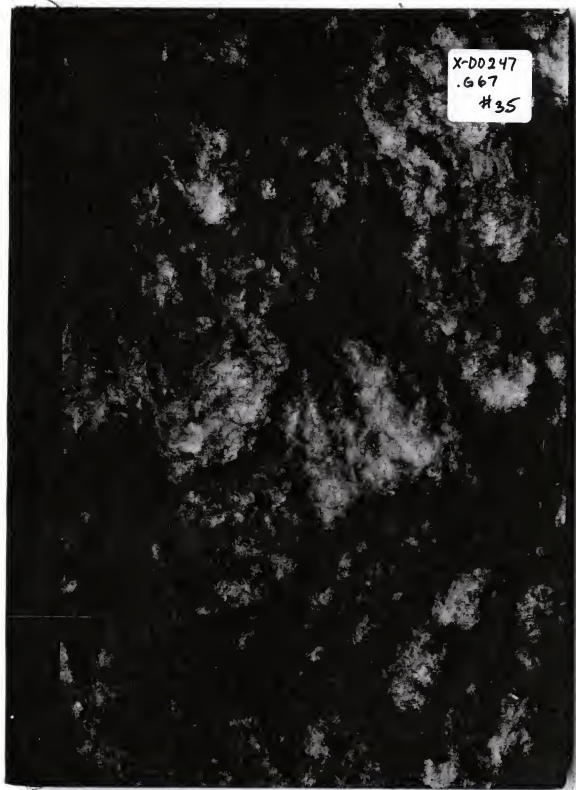
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#38

Rudolf Heß

der Stellvertreter des Führers

„Zeitgeschichte“

Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft m. b. H.

Berlin W 35, Lühnowstraße 66

(Cover)



16. — 25. Tausend

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#39

GERMANY AND PEACE

A SOLDIER'S MESSAGE

By ✓
RUDOLF HESS
Minister of the Reich
and
Deputy Leader

1. Peace
2. Germany - Polt
govt.

"As one who fought in the front line trenches to other front line soldiers throughout the world, as a leader of the German nation to the leaders of other nations, I ask: Must this thing be? With goodwill and cooperation cannot we save humanity from this?"

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Rudolf Heß

Ihr werdet uns

nicht

niederzwingen

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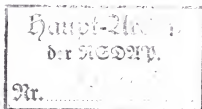
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#46

Rudolf Heß

Ihr werdet uns nicht niederzwingen!

Rede des Stellvertreters des Führers am 11. Oktober 1936
anlässlich der Einweihung der Adolf-Hitler-Halle in Hof



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**Rede
des Stellvertreters
des Führers**

**zum Spatenstich
der Rudolf-Heß-Siedlung in Dortmund**

am 3. Februar 1939





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#42

Cover

**Rede des Herrn Reichsministers
Rudolf Heß**

anlässlich des VII. internationalen Straßen-
Kongresses

Addres by Reichsminister Hess
to the VIIth International Road Congress

Discours prononcé par M. Hess,
Ministre du Reich

au VII^e Congrès international de la Route

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H5 #43

Hitlers Kompolitik

im Dienste der päpstlichen
Kriegsheute

Luther:

„Der Papst wollt lieber ganz Deutschland in seinem
Blute erlösen sehen, denn daß darinnen Frieden wäre.“

Heft II

von

Kom. Juda
das Verhängnis
der Deutschen

1930

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HITLER

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